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One of the vessels, the steamship *Schuylkill*, has been previously reported, having returned for repairs after going ashore on an island. As has been done here since plague and cholera have been epidemic in other districts, the steerage passengers were detained five days, and were bathed and their effects were disinfected, 685 being bathed in addition to 71 members of crews. Eight hundred and forty-four pieces of baggage were disinfected.

During the month of November 657 intending steerage passengers for the United States or its possessions were examined with reference to their freedom from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, and of these 519 were passed, 497 certified, 30 recommended for rejection, and 108 held for observation.

During the week 2 cases of cholera were reported in the suburbs, and 2 yesterday and 2 to-day (all in the same house) from Kanagawa, a neighboring suburb. To-day information has been received of 5 cases of cholera on De Vries or Oshima Island, the active volcano at the mouth of Tokyo Bay.

Plague has assumed a serious aspect in Osaka. Out of 1,000 rats examined in Tokyo three days ago one infected rat was found.

The following is given in the latest report of the sanitary bureau of the home department as to epidemic diseases since January: Smallpox, 148 cases with 17 deaths; typhus, 20 cases; plague, 120 cases with 155 deaths.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended, November 4, for rejection: For Honolulu, 1; advised to wait, 13. Of these rejections and detentions all were for trachoma.

Per steamship *America Maru*, November 20: For Honolulu, 10; for San Francisco, 2. Advised to wait: For Honolulu, 23; for San Francisco, 2. Detentions and rejections were for trachoma.

Reports from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Plague at Osaka—Method of house disinfection in Japan.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Slade reports, November 30: Week ended November 23. Supplemental bills of health were granted to 4 steamships with an aggregate personnel of 1,215.

There were inspected 4 vessels, 439 members of crews, and 454 steerage passengers. Manifests were viséed for 74,362 pieces of freight.

There were disinfected 926 pieces of personal effects. Two hundred and ninety-eight steerage passengers were bathed and held 5 days under observation prior to embarkation. Their effects were disinfected.

Emigrants were examined as follows: Steamship *Shinano Maru*, for Seattle, examined, 62; recommended for rejection, 33. Steamship *Siberia*, for Honolulu, examined, 267; recommended for rejection, 111. The emigrants passed together with 52 intending passengers to Victoria, per steamship *Shinano Maru*, were all held 5 days under observation prior to embarkation and their effects disinfected.

The following quarantinable diseases were reported in Kobe during the week: Cholera, 7 cases, with 2 deaths, and smallpox, 23 cases, with 2 deaths. The total mortality was 149.

Reports from Osaka for the same week give 51 cases and 47 deaths from plague, an increase over last week in deaths of 16. The disease has now spread to the business center known as Semba.

The Japanese exercise considerable care in the way of cleaning and disinfecting every house in their cities. This is done twice a year. The entire contents of each house are removed into the streets and the floors are taken away. Here in Kobe it requires two months to go over the entire city. Three sections are undergoing these operations at the same time.

Summary of cholera at Kobe and Osaka October 13–November 16.

Vice-Consul Gassett reports:

During the period from October 13 to November 19, 1907, inclusive, 950 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 34 deaths, were reported at Kobe, and 55 cases, with 40 deaths, at Osaka.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports:

November 27. Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended for rejection, 9.

MEXICO.

Maritime restrictions against arrivals from San Francisco, Cal.

The following information is received, under date of December 10, 1907, from the Mexican ambassador to the United States, through the Department of State:

Owing to the existence of bubonic plague at San Francisco, Cal., the superior board of health of Mexico has ordered that vessels coming thence to Mexican ports shall be admitted only to ports where there are delegates and disinfecting plants, in order to ascertain the sanitary condition of the vessels and to make such disinfection with steam under pressure as may be required. The Mexican ports which vessels from San Francisco may enter directly are Salina Cruz, Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blas, Mazatlan, and Guaymas. Vessels in question may be admitted to other Mexican ports only after touching at one of the ports named.

Report from Salina Cruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessel.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McPherson reports, December 16:

During the period December 1 to 15, inclusive, 1 steamship cleared from this port for the United States, as follows: December 4, steamship *Columbian*, bound for San Diego, Cal.; fumigated throughout while in the roadstead outside the harbor.